The Bulletin.

From the Address of Democratic Congress Let there be no discensions about minor matters; no time lost in discussion of dead events; no manifestation of narrow or prescriptive feeling; no sonal ambition or resentment.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS-STATE-AT-LANGE, GER. WILLIAM B. ANDERSON,

Of Jefferson County. FOR STATE TREASURER, CHARLES RIDGLEY. Ot Sangamon County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTUC-CHARLES PEINSE,

Of Peoria County, FOR PENITENTIABY COMMISSIONER, (LONG TERM. GEN. PRANCIS T. SHERMAN.

POR PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONER, (SHORT THOMAS REDWOND.

FOR CONGRESS XIIITH DISTRICT, COL JOHN M. CREBS, of White Co. FOR SENATORS, 1ST DISTRICT, s. K. GIBSON, of Gallatin County. THOMAS A. E. HOLCOMB, of Union Go FOR REPRESENTATIVE-IST DISTRICT. N. WATSON WEBS. FOR SHERIFY. ALEXANDER H. IRVIN.

FOR CORONER,

JOHN H. GOSSMAN.

THE administration proposes to interfere in the coming election in New York city, and is preparing to concentrate troops for that purpose. A knowledge of this fact has made the people who are to be intimidated nervous and restless, and the probabilities are that a bloody riot will be the result.

PRESIDENT Grant and a majority of his cabinet have been attending and betting on a horse race at one of the fashionable resorts in the East. His Excellency takes great interest in horse flesh, eigars and liquor, and very little in publie affairs. He is a great political fraud. a tool in the hands of designing politicians, and given to an indulgence in the sports and pastimes of bummers and moral scallawags.

THE Chicago Tribune and the Missouri Democrat, Radical papers of great influence and ability, have become alarmed at the rapid tendency to centralization in the government. The Democrat, with boldness, denounces President Grant for attempting to dictate the domestic policy of Missouri, and the Tribune follows, but rather timidly, in the footsteps of its St. Louis instructor.

These journals are now acknowledg. ing that the warnings of the Democrats were timely, and if they should be unable to stop the avalanche which they were instrumental in unloosing, they have only themselves to curse.

PEACE negotiations, the telegraph as serts, "are going on actively" between the belligerents in France. That they may be successful is the wish of almost every person in Christendom; but that they will we do not believe. King William and Bismark, flushed with success, angered, too, by the necessity which compelled them to call Prussia to arms and enter upon the bloody work of war, are not likely to agree to any terms which the French can honorably accept. And, more, the sudden birth of the Republic. its vitality and power, have alarmed them. It is a political ghost which may shove them from power if they do not put it down, and, in all probability, they will continue to assail it with a storm of shot and shell. That is shortsighted policy we have no doubt. Sweeping from one victory to another, King William crushed the power of the empire at Sedan, and compelled the man against whom he drew his sword to surrender without conditions. This was the moment in which he might have secured a peace which would have reflected upon him more honor than all the magnificent victories which have added exceeding lustre to the arms of Prussia. But conscious strength seldom ever reasons, and having destroyed the Empire he is now apparently determined to overthrow the Republic which has arisen, like a beautiful exhalation, from its ruins. That he will not succeed we dare not assert. In almost any cause success seeks the side of the most pow- by an administration and Congress who erful, and in Prussia we recognise a are as careless of the public money as ed for killing Mr. Ed. Keelin, were ad-

TROUBLE IN THE CABINET. President Grant is unfortunate in more ways than one. He is particularly unfortunate in regard to his cabinet. He cannot obtain one that will "stick." Even the cohesive power of public plunder cannot hold it together. He patches it one day and it falls to pieces the next. Just at this moment it is in process of dissolution. Secretary Cox has been notified to get out, because he would not allow the Radical politicians to rob the clerks in his department by assessments levied for the purpose of securing the election of Radicals to office. Akerman also intends to retire on the plea of ill health, and Fish intends to swim out of the dirty puddle in which he has floundered too long already.

Now, if Grant could obtain an accomplished horse-jockey to fill the place of Cox, a bar-tender, skilled in the mysteries of mixed drinks, to step into Akerman's shoes, and a faro-dealer for Secretary of State, he would be perfectly happy, and the administration of the God-and-morality party would wag along in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

THE RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION.

The "virgin vote" of the pegroes of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana was polled at the late elections, and almost solidly for the Radical ticket. But, notwithstanding this fact, the Democrats came out of the conflict with flying colors, and have gained advantages which will be of inestimable value to them in the future.

In Ohio and Pennsylvania the Republican majorities will fall short of more than they have gained. The of the United States.

party in Illinois to make a determined Logan and Munn were all absent from effort to wipe out the Radieal majority | the capital. It went through on its on the second Tuesday in November a pull altogether, as they say at sea, will secure this result.

GOV. PALMER'S LATE SPEECH.

Radical stump speakers are peculiar. They have, for a long time, led the people with partisan cries that appealed to the prejudices, and have not hesitated to give utterance to falsehoods of the most stupendous description. So very successful has this policy been that they are yet pursuing it with great industry and, consequently, whenever they address the people, they "roll back the "crimson tide of war," apostrophise the flag, denounce rebellion, and assert that the Radical party, in its administration of the government, is both honest and economical. This is the speech which Logan makes, and which is repeated by his echo in this district, D. W. Munn. But, occasionally, an honest Radical has the courage to speak the truth, and when he does he is compelled to endorse all the charges of corruption and extravagance laid at the door of the Republican party by the Democracy. This is what Governor Palmer did in his speech | Du Quoin fair. at Springfield on Friday night last. He admitted that the Radical administration at Washington was extravagant, and attempted to excuse it on the ground that the people had fallen into extravagant habits, and that, as a consequence, "extravagance in the government is but a sign of the fact that the government is a representative of the people." In other words, that Grant's administration is extravagant because the people represents are extravagant. "The expenses of the government at present, he said, "are about thirty-three per cent. more than are necessary; the army is "too expensive, and the Federal Congress "is one of the most extravagant bodies on "the earth." But, then, why not, Governor? The people spend thirty-three per cent, more than they ought to, and are the most extravagant people on the earth. Should they not be represented

nation of indomitable heroes who have they are of the contents of their mitted to bail by Judge Duff in the sum of learned to not know any such word as purses? The argument is conclusive, and should procure for the Governor a foreign mission.

> THAT MONEY, AND WHAT IT WAS USED FOR.

> "These men are anxious to know how I live on 884 a year." said Mr. Munn in his late speech in this city. "I can tell them that I received more money "for going to Washington City and attending to matters that John M. Crebs should have attended to, than John H. Oberly ever honestly earned in his life

> Mr. Munn, when he made use of this language, knew that he was giving utterance to a palpable falsehood.

> How much money did Mr. Munn receive from citizens of Cairo for the pur-

Some time ago, when there was danger that the land grant in Arkansas, to the Cairo and Fulton road, would be forfeited, if the time for the construction of a certain number of miles of road could not be extended, several citizens of Cairo requested Mr. Munn to go to Washington and do what he could to have the time extended. As is his habit, he replied that he would do so for a consideration. The citizens knowing that Mr. Munn had rendered services to railroads that had obtained for him free passes, and that he could visit Washington cheaper than any other man, then offered to pay his expenses. He consulted Mr. Pope, and was told that he should not work for the wages offered. He was then offered \$300. Mr. Pope told him he should not go for less than \$500, and the price was fixed at that figure. The money was raised, and Mr. Munn went on his the number of negro votes cast in those | winding way. When he reached the States, a fact which conclusively proves Capital, he found there was nothing for that the Radical party have lost as him to do in the business on which he much strength as they have gained by was sent. He accordingly proceeded to forcing negro suffrage upon the coun- work for the removal of Col. Gasham try. And in Indiana they have lost from the post office, and expended about \$200 of his money while engaged at Democrats have carried the State, ob- that work. He finally retained a majority of the Legislature and turned home, after having done DRY GOODS IN FOURTH made sure of a Democratic Senator as nothing for the railroad, and with a the successor of Morton in the Senate of margin of profit amounting to \$250. The bill extending the time in which to This result is extremely gratifying build the specified miles of road in to Democrats, and it should arouse the Arkansas passed Congress when Crebs, own merits. If the citizens who em next. A long pull, a strong pull, and ployed Mr. Munn had kept their money in their pockets Cairo would not have suffered, and a wounded soldier would

Neighborhood News.

not have been displaced to make room

for the friends of the Cairo Radical

Perry County Items.

clique.

The Belleville and Southern Illinois railroad is now finished between Pinckneyville and Du Quoin, and on Tuesday last the editor of the Pinckneyville Banner formed one of the first party gentlemen that passed over the road.

The Pinckneyville Banner says: We have examined a specimen of coal taken from Jones newly opened shaft, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it as good as the best. It is fine, solid and free from dross, and will coke without difficulty. This shaft is on the line of the B. & S. I. t. R. South of town, and the coal (a 7 foot voin) reached at a depth of 35 feet.

The County Court of Perry county has evied a tax of thirty cents on every one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in the county to provide means to pay for the erection of a new jail.

A calf three months old, that gives a pint of milk daily, is to be exhibited at the BOOTS & SHOES

Pulaski County Items.

The prohibitionists of Pulaski county pave placed a candidate for Sheriff in the field, in the person of Mr. George Minnich. a gentleman who, if elected, will make a very efficient officer.

A Demorcatic club has been organized Mound City with Romeo Friganza as president. One hundred and sixty-two voters signed the constitution on the night of the organization.

Cole Boren is evidently opposed to corporal punishment in the public schools. The following evidence of that fact we take from the Mound City Journal of Satur-

Cole Boren was arraigned for assaulting with whip C. E. Streeter, principal of the city public schools. Judge Schoyer administered to prisoner a severe reprimand and fined him \$50. The prisoner's pleading finally induced the Judge to reduce the fine to \$5 beside costs. Boren's grievance was, that Streeter had chastised one of his children in school,

Saline County Items. The Watson brothers who were indict-

Real estate seems to be in active demand in Saline county, particularly along the line of the Cairo and Vincennes rail-

The Hitmels Central.

The Railroad Gazette says that the traffic on the Illinois Central is now working the rolling stock pretty nearly up to its utmost capacity. Everywhere on the company's lines, from Cairo to Chicago and from Centralia to Sioux City, the crops are enormous -probably the beaviest that were ever known; not that the average per acre is larger than in the extraordinary productive season of 1860, but that there is two or three, or more, times

as much land under cultivation. On the other hand, the heavy grain crops in the south, especially in Kentucky and Tennassee, are likely to limit somewhat the demand for corn from Illinois, and have an unfavorable effect on shipments of that grain in that direction over this road. But this decrease in the demand for corn is likely to be made up by the heavy demand for flour, provisions and other products, which may ressonably be expected now that the south is prosperous. Upon the whole, the coming winter pro-mises unusually well for the Illinois Cen-

We heard a good story on a certain rail-road the other day. On this road the train was frequently delayed by cattle upon the track. This had happened several times, but finally the locomotive enter ed upon clear sailing, and for ten to fifteen miles the train rattled along at a lively jog. All of a sudden, however, the engine began a lively blowing, showing that trouble had come again. At this, one individual, who had been watching the trees fly past the windows, and had just persuaded himself into the belief that he he was riding into glory at a rate of a-league at a breath, jumped up with sur-prise, and ejaculated: Well I libe cursed if we haven't caught up with those darn

Color Blinduess. It is well known that some persons can not distinguish colors. The most frequent case probably is inability to distinguish red from green, as the color of the cherry, from that of the leaves around it. This peculiarity is one of the most difficult to detect, on account of the utter impossibil-ity of describing color. Nor are such cases rare. Dr. Wilson, an English authority, finds that one person in 18 has some detect of this kind, and one in 55 couounds red with green. Others mistake red for yellow, yellow for green, pale green for cloudy white, and blue for black.

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The public is respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, as the propristor tecks assured that a better selected, more seasonable or desirable one cannot be found in the city. Every article has been marked down to the lowest figure, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

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Sta Franklin Avenue.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1870.

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